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## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The German Emperor is sinking rapidly; at midnight the doctors had almost abandoned hope and the Crown Prince was summoned to the pulace. === The English Government was badly defeated in the House of Commons last night. Tenants on the Island of Arran have been threatened with dynamite if they pay their rent. The race for the Ascot Stakes was won yesterday by the Duke of Westminster's colt Ossory .--The Bishop of Limerick will enforce the Pope's decree in his diocese; he has issued a vigorous pronunciamento against the methods of the Naonal League . It is said that General Von Schellendorf, Prassian Minister of War, is about to resign for political reasons. Congress .- Both branches in session. --- The

Senate: Mr. Cullom spoke on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law; Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the conduct of the recent Louisiana election and the re-election of Mr. Gibson; there was some debate on placing electric wires underground in the District of Columbia. === The House: In the debate on the Mills bill, Messrs, Kelley, Scott and Breckinridge, of Arkansas, had a lively collequy.

Domestic .- State Treasurer Edwin C. Burleigh was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention at Portland, Maine. === The mother of General Sheridan died at Somerset, Ohio; General Sheridan's condition remained unchanged. The body of T. Harrison Garrett was found in the Patapsco River. —— Class day exercises were held at Vassar College. —— Senator Jonathan Chace was re-elected by the Rhode Island Legislature. - The Prohibitionists of Vermont placed a State ticket in the field. - Building enterprises amounting to millions were stopped in Buffalo because of the Governor signing the McEvoy bill.

City and Suburban.-Three lawyers tried in vain to shake Engineer Craven's testimony about bad work on the Aqueduct; President Spencer made a statement, == The Union Club voted to postpene action on a new site for a clubhouse until next fall, thus giving the Manhattan Club a chance to purchase the Stewart mansion if it === The Atlantic Yacht Club held its annual regutta. - The contest of General Q. A. Gillmore's will begun in Brooklyn. - Winners at Jerome Park : Ransom, Brown Duke, Belvidere, Cyclone colt. Firefly and Willie Palmer: Harry. Mann, the well-known steeplechaser, broke his neck, dying instantly. - New-York beaten at baseball by Chicago, score 4 to 2; Cleveland defeated by Brooklyn, score 8 to 5. === Filippo Guastoni shot Mrs. Louisa Marri, injuring her dangerously, and killed himself. - Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey-City, is determined that the Board of Public Works shall organize. — Governor Hill aided Tammany Hall in ratifying the Dem-

ocratic ticket. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 67 1-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Only a few weeks ago the Rhode Island Democrats were talking of carrying the Legislature. Yesterday Senator Chace was returned to the United States Senate by a majority so large as to be practically unanimous. Rhode Island will continue to stand in the Protection column for several years longer.

The roaring in the Board of Aldermen yes terday was of the sucking-dove variety. There was a respectful demand that the Grand Jury should look into the recent allegations involving "boodle"-only that and nothing more. No action was taken regarding the use of electric motors in Fourth-ave. When the Aldermen meet again, two weeks hence, let us hope that common sense will have got the upper hand in this matter and all others.

District-Attorney Fellows has apparently escaped the castigation threatened by Justice Barrett. At least, it is withheld for the present. The Colonel is hastening his return to the city and his assistants are striving to keep things going until he gets back. Justice Barrett, however, is in no mood to be trifled with, and Colonel Fellows will be required to walk a pretty straight line for some time to come. Thus far his administration of the District-Attorney's office has been far from creditable. His last performance is particularly inexcusable.

The Republicans of Maine held a large and harmonious convention in Portland yesterday, and nominated for Governor the Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh, who has held the office of State Treasurer for four years. He will prove a popular and winning candidate. The canvass will turn upon the tariff and fisheries questions As the Democratic candidate is William L. Putnam, one of Secretary Bayard's "negotiators." the fishery matter will be prominent. It is expected that Mr. Blame will take a personal part in the campaign. The election will occur in September, and its bearing upon the National contest will make it an object of special interest.

Mr. Fassett's committee, which has done an important public service by probing into the Aqueduct "crookedness," adjourned yesterday subject to the call of the chairman. It is to be hoped that the interval before another meeting is held will not be long. It is always wise to strike while the iron is hot. The people of this city are now thoroughly aroused on the subject of Aqueduct frauds and desire

to know the whole truth. The testimony yestorday was less sensational than on the two previous days, but the strenuous efforts made to break the force of the damaging disclosures were all in vain.

General Sheridan's condition continues to be favorable, as all his fellow-countrymen are glad to learn. There is reason, however, to fear the effect of the announcement of his mother's death, which occurred yesterday. The fact has been withheld from the General, but probably it must be disclosed soon. His gallant struggle has been made harder by the knowledge of his aged mother's illness, and the shock of her death would be likely to retard what everybody hopes is his convalescence.

Senator Cullom may be pardoned for taking a sanguine view of the operations of the Interstate Commerce Act. No one doubts that it has been productive of much good, and that the evils which it was designed to cure have been largely eradicated. In his speech yesterday on the proposed amendments to the act, Mr. Cullom, referring to the abolition of free passes, except within the limits of a single State, said that the companies' receipts had been materially increased by this change, so that there was reason to hope for a reduction in passenger fares. This is a result probably not contemplated by the projectors of this legislation, but it is one that the travelling public will appreciate.

THE ISSUE HONESTLY STATED. Mr. Watterson, who was chairman of the

Committee on Resolutions by which the St. Louis platform was reported, has made a statement. He holds that the platform is so explicit and unequivocal that it needs no explanation, but the impudent assertions of some Democrats who profess to believe that the dishonest straddle of 1884 is repeated, move him to free With perfect truth he declares that the platform puts an end to all uncertainty about the meaning of the platform of 1884, by declaring Mr. Cleveland's latest message the true interpretation of that document, by indorsing the action of Democratic Representatives in Congress, by expressly approving the Mills bill, and by its extended argument in favor of the removal or reduction of duties which, he holds, are designed to rob the people because they are protective in character. He goes on to explain that, as a free trader, he recognizes that the end desired cannot be and in equity ought not to be reached at once; that he and other genuine free traders only insist upon moderate steps toward that end; and that the Mills bill, if passed, would leave in force a tariff protective in many of its features, though less protective and therefore less burdensome than the one now in force. Being an honest and brave man, Mr. Wat-

terson spurns the disguises which some Democrats are seeking. His statement of the meaning and nature of the platform agrees precisely with that of THE TRIBUNE. The chairman of committee who reported the resolutions understands them exactly as their most earnest opponents understand them-as a free trade platform in principle, and proposing changes in the direction of free trade just as far and as fast as public opinion and the necessities of industry will permit. Moreover, free traders are to judge what the necessities of industry permit. So the Mills bill, which Mr. Watterson also interprets exactly as its opponents do, is based upon the belief of free traders that its changes will not hurt but will help American industries. On that point its opponents take issue, and will ask a verdict of the people. And so of every step in the direction of free trade which will follow, if the people sustain Mr. Watterson's party: it will be the declared and doubtless the sincere belief of the free traders that this further change will also help industry, and not hurt it.

In that sense and no other, President Cleveland and his supporters can be called protectionists. They accept free trade theories, and believe that the application of those theories head and run like a scared wolf, or will he will protect industry better than a protective put up his head and run like a steer? Will of these gentlemen, the issue is made so clearly that it cannot be evaded. The protectionists believe that legislation in the direction of free trade, beginning with absolute free trade in wool and greatly reduced and wholly ad valorem duties on woollens, would damage industry. The free trader believes that it would help industry, and the country will decide.

It ought not to be necessary, at this late day. to repeat definitions so nearly elementary. Nor would it be necessary, for Mr. Watterson or for his opponents, if there were not dishonest men who pretended to be protectionists while supporting Mr. Cleveland and his party. The free trade theory is that all duties which may enhance the cost of home products for the sake of protection are damaging to industry, and ought to be abolished as soon as practicable. Action in accordance with that theory begins with the abolition of certain duties, such as the duties on wool, and the reduction of others, professedly in correspondence. It is strict and absolute veracity to speak of this step as a free trade step, and of the theory upon which it is justified as the free trade theory. No other definition or phrase applies to them truthfully. Protection would revise the tariff, whenever the revenue is too large, by retaining duties effective for the protection of home industry, and modifying or removing other duties. Free trade would revise the tariff by cutting off the duties designed to protect industry, and by retaining others.

MORE SHAM REFORM.

A new and extended classification in the Civil Service depends for its value entirely upon the sincere and honest desire for reform of the officials by whom the old rules have been and the new rules will have to be enforced. If it is the intent of these officials to secure a non-partisan Civil Service, they can do so. But they could have done the same thing, if they had desired, without the change in classification, That they have not done anything of the sort, but have made a substantially clean sweep of experienced and faithful Republican officials, in order to put untried Democrats into their places, is no longer seriously denied by anybody. The old rules have been carefully defeated until 95 per cent or more of the offices have been filled with Democratic partisans, selected in most cases for their effectiveness in partisan work. In the hands of appointing officers who have so completely defeated the old rules, who have in fact used them as a means of ousting Republicans and picking partisan Democrats, the new rules can have but one purpose-to deceive foolish voters.

It may be said that another purpose can be served, not strictly in the line of Civil Service reform, but praiseworthy as far as it goes; that the classification may be employed to distinguish between Democrats, and to regulate their removal and appointments as a means of getting better instead of poorer Democrats for office. But even this explanation fails, when it is remembered that the appointing officials have taken care to select persons throughout the country, not for their efficiency as clerks or employes, but for their efficiency as party workers. This broad statement, also, will no longer be seriously disputed, even by the pretended reformers who support I'resident Cleveland. For they openly deplore the general

use of the appointing power to reward partisan

workers, and excuse the President on the ground that he is unable in this particular to control the actions of many thousand heads of offices and departments throughout the country.

It is perfectly true that he could not direct them in every selection of subordinates. But it is also true that he has set them an example which is directly hostile to the principles and objects of Civil Service Reform. In his own appointments, in a great majority of cases, he has taken care to select party workers, men active in the organization of the party, editors of party newspapers, men recommended only by peculiarly effective, though not always entirely honest, party work. Having done this himself, he has thus set the rule which other appointing officers have followed. He has promulgated orders against participation of officials in party management, but has seen these orders violated openly and by the wholesale in every State, without removing or rebuking a single Democratic offender. He has turned out a Republican District-Attorney for making Republican speeches, but reinstated a Democratic District-Attorney after it was proved that he had done the same thing and that his speech was personally abusive and hostile to the President's policy. The man was a favorite party worker, and that settled it.

Rules, new or old, narrow or broad, enforced by such a President, and such other appointing officials, must of necessity mean continued selection of subordinates for party services, past or future, and not for efficiency in the public service. The new classification may or may not render such a defeat of true reform more easy. The one thing certain is that it was not intended to and will not promote true reform in any sense.

HOW WILL HE RUNT

The Democratic party, since the St. Louis convention, appears to be hopelessly divided on one question-perhaps, in some respects, not a very important question, but one on which, nevertheless, we should think the party would want to come to some sort of an understanding. We refer to the question as to just how Thurman is going to run. A prominent Democrat of this State, in the course of a recent interview, said: "Thurman will run like a scared wolf." Another equally prominent member of the party, when cornered by a reporter the same day, made this statement: "I consider that Thurman will run like a steer through a cornfield." One of the leading party organs of Ohio says editorially: "There cannot be a particle of doubt but that the old Roman will run like a cat through a dog-show." Another, an influential Missouri sheet, says in a double-leaded leader: "When it comes to the election, Thurman will run like a jackrabbit."

This alone would show that there is a serious division in the party, but it is not all. A well-known Democratic Governor of a neighboring State says: "Thurman will go through the canvass like butter through a tin horn." 'The nomination of Thurman," announces a Chicago paper, in well modulated tones, " was a good one. He will, in our opinion, go through a-shouting and a-flying." A prominent Texas Congressman, with that luxuriance of expression peculiar to the State, tells a reporter that the "old Roman is a man from away up snap onto the canvass like a dog onto a rabbitskin, and he'll fight 'em like a wild-cat in a tin oven. When Thurman gets up and cracks his heels together and goes at it red-eyed, they'll find that he's a humper from Humper's Junction and that he'll sweep the country from Maine to sundown. In my opinion he has the elementa of success in him bigger than a woodchuck." A Boston paper just received closes the exercises to date by saying, in classic accents: "He will run like a man bit by a jointed snake."

Now, here's a diversity of opinion that is astonishing. Will Mr. Thurman put down his the actions of the venerable Ohio statesman remind us of the somewhat hurried movements of a cat passing through a bench-show, or will they call to mind the long gray streak pointed out on the Western prairies as a jack-rabbit in motion? Will the casual spectator of his canvass be reminded of that well-known phenomenon, the passage of butter through a tin horn, or will he only notice the shouting and the flying? Is Mr. Thurman from Bitter Creek at all, either where it forks for the last time or further down where Roaring Creek comes in? Will his style of warfare in the least resemble the campaign usually carried on by a wild-cat in a tin oven? Will he jump up and smite his heels together? Is he from Humper's Junction or vicinity? And has he with him the elements of success greater in any marked degree than may be observed in a woodchuck? And last, despite the divinity that doth hedge about a Boston statement, will his run cause a person wholly unacquainted with the cause of it instantly to shout : "There goes a gentleman just bitten by a large jointed snake"?

These are questions that the Democrats ought to settle. They should decide just how Thurman is going to run and let us know. It ought to be settled, or perhaps the ancient Roman won't know how he should run himself. And why can't we be told-just have it whispered to us-how a man by the name of Cleveland, believed to be on the same ticket, is going to run ? Don't be afraid to speak up and tell us whether his race will most resemble that of an elephant or a canal-boat.

But, after all, it won't make much difference. Whether Mr. Thurman shoots across the prairie like a frightened wolf or hurried jackrabbit; whether he crashes through the cornfield like the agitated steer, or through the dog-show like the hasty cat; or whether he only tears up the avenue after the manner of the man who toyed with the jointed snake;in any case, his progress is going to be greatly impeded by the dust thrown in his eyes by the Republican candidates. They will be cantering right along ahead all the way. The track is going to be a good many seconds heavy for the Roman gentleman, and he'll throw a shoe on the homestretch. He might as well keep off the course entirely and put his entrancemoney into red handkerchiefs. The race is not always to the scared wolf, nor the battle to the wild-cat in the tin oven.

SUPERSTITION DYING HARD. A recent dispatch to THE TRIBUNE stated that woman accused of being a witch had been burned alive by the people in the Department of La Libertad, Peru. The shock which such an event causes now among civilized people is a proof of the advance in intelligence made by the majority everywhere, while the fact that so barbarous a supersti tion as that of witchcraft survives anywhere indicates the tenacity of such beliefs among the ignorant. The belief in witchcraft, indeed, is not yet extinct in countries much higher than Peru in the scale of civilization. Less than ten years ago woman suspected of witcheraft was ducked and nearly drowned in an English village. In the Southern States, not only among the negroes, but in the more ignorant class of whites. African witchcraft, known as voodooism, counts many believers and perhaps more practitioners than is commonly supposed. In the neighboring island of Hayti. African sorcery continues to flourish rankly in spite of repeated attempts to put it down. Com-

paratively speaking, it is but a short time since all Europe believed as firmly in witcheraft as in the succession of the seasons, and New-England was for six months as fully under the spell as England in the time of Matthew Hopkins, France while Bodin flourished, or Germany during the terrible dominance of Sprenger, the dreaded Inquisitor and author of the Malleus Maleficarum.

Speaking of the latter work, which constitutes the most elaborate manual of witchcraft extant, it is strange that it has never been translated into English. It could not, indeed, be translated literally and fully, but probably three-fifths of it might be used, and it is a perfect treasure-house of mediaeval superstition and fantastic doctrine. Sprenger, while responsible for thousands of murders, was conscientious and sincere, which cannot be said of Matthew Hopkins, the English " witchfinder," for he was a coldblooded impostor. But when one reflects upon the extent to which the belief in witchcraft was held in Europe from the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth Centuries, and the amount of wrong perpetrated through that belief in entire honesty of purpose, it is not possible to deal very severely with the single spasm of delirium which afflicted young New-England and cut so bloody a swath through the Salem community. In all that period of frenzy and panic but twenty lives were sacrificed. Familiarity with all the details of the tragedy, with the piteous case of the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, with the awful scene of Giles Cary's cruel death, with the noble death speech of poor Martha Cary, with the erudite infatuation of Cotton and Increase Mather, and all the ramifications of the psychological epidemic, tends to magnify the importance and the horror of the delusion. But New-England was far less cruel, even in her madness, than the Old World in dealing with witcheraft. All the Salem victims save one died on the gallows. Giles Cary was pressed to death because he refused to plead, knowing that he could not obtain justice from a Salem jury at that time

Salem juries repented presently in sackcloth and ashes, and they have left a solemn memorial for all time in the form of a confession of their hallucination which can hardly be read even now without emotion. When men like the Mathers fanned the fires of persecution; when books like the "Wonders from the Invisible World' reinforced the worst superstitions of the time; when the wild utterances of hysterical girls were adduced as proof positive of guilt, and gravely commended to the perplexed jurors by learned judges, how shall the simple-minded citizens escape error? On the other side of the Atlantic the supposed duty of Church and State was carried out with far more ferocity. There the stake flamed and the rack mangled the accused. There the victims, when not burned, were often (especially in Scotland) drowned by being tied to stones placed on the shore just below highwater mark. This last was a refinement of eruelty dreadful to think of now, but reverend divines with their pious congregations stood and watched the long agony of the doomed without a qualm. Once and again such a tragedy as that ir Peru still occurs to remind us how slowly superstition dies and how hard. But the lessons of the past are of little significance if in tracing the errors and wrongdoings of our predecessors we do not fully realize the conscientiousness which moved them, and fail to perceive how directly their action proceeded upon the beliefs which they held.

The Democratic campaign is still young, and yet here is "The Albany Argus" (Dem.) alluding The New-York Sun" (Dem.) as Sapphira. Evidently, unless something is done, there will be a large demand for razors among the supporters of Mr. Cleveland before the canvass ends. the way, has any one seen Mr. Murphy lately, where the creek forks the last time. He will Murphy, the chairman of the Democratic Com-snap onto the canvass like a dog onto a rabbit-mittee? When last reported, he was putting an uncommonly keen edge on his individual razor, and cordially inviting Mr. Herrick (Dem.), of Albany, to come up and be disembowelled.

Judge Barrett evidently does not agree with Mayor Hewitt that the absence of officeholders at St. Louis was "trivial and did not call for any action." Judge Barrett quotes the Penal Code in the case of District-Attorney Fellows that any public officer who wilfully neglects to perform his duty is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The postmastership of Syracuse was lately bestowed upon the Editor of "The Syracuse Courier." "The Courier" has observed in the course of some culogistic remarks on the President's relation to Civil Service reform that, " for the first time in the history have an Administration in which Federal offices are not regarded as spoils to be divided among partisan adherents as a reward for party service, irrespective of their fitness for such office. Grover Cleveland has entirely overthrown the spoils system." We submit that, considering the wear and tear of the conscience which is involved in this sort of absurd talk, the Editor of "The Courier" ought to apply for an increase of salary.

Will Collector Magone get his knuckles rapped by his superiors in Washington? He has prepared and made public a table of statistics showing that the sugar men, in fear of the passage of the Mills Free Trade bill, are limiting their business to the smallest degree. His figures prove that the amount of sugars imported in the five months past is more than twenty per cent less than for the same period in two preceding years.

The college commencement season is now close at hand and the usual interesting exercises will soon be in order at our various seats of learning. In two of the college towns the commencement programme will be fraught with exceptional interest. At Union College, which has been without a president for four years, Professor Harrison E. Webster, who has recently been elected to that post, will be mangurated. At Princeton perhaps the most notable event in the college world will occur. Dr. McCosh is to retire from the presidency after twenty years of most honorable and successful service, and Dr. Francis L. Patton will be installed as his successor. Dr. McCosh's farewell address on "Twenty Years of Princeton College" will be of interest to a much wider audience than the alumni of Princeton who listen to it and read While Princeton will be its central theme, there is no doubt that its range will include a review of the changes in educational methods which the last fifth of a century has witnessed. The venerable retiring president's treatment of the subject will doubtless be both philosophical and full of practical suggestiveness. At most of the other colleges there will be little if any de parture from the customary exercises. The trustees of Wesleyan University, however, are likely to announce the selection of a president to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Beach a year ago. No hint has been given out as to whom the choice is likely to fall on.

What does President Cleveland think of District-Attorney Fellows now? Last November he said that he knew " nothing which would prevent my (his) support of Mr. Fellows's candidacy without the least misgivings as to his fitness, and with considerable personal satisfaction." And Mayor Hewitt, too-if he had to do it again, would he write that indersement of the Colonel's "simple Christian life?"

One of the St. Louis orators affirmed that almost all the civilized countries except our own are "nightmared by conspiracies." He might have added, but he didn't, that in 1876 this country was "nightmared" by a most gigantic conspiracy, in which certain well-remembered cipher dispatches played a conspicuous part. Any reference to that affair, however, would not have been welcomed by the audience, despite the fact that another speaker warmly commended Mr. Cleveland for saying on a notable occasion, " Tell the truth."

In approving a bill increasing the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction (who happens to be a Republican), Governor Hill remarks that he is "unwilling to be controlled by considerations of narrow partisanship." We are willing to give even Governor Hill his due, and we must say that in this particular piece of news he has got a beat on all the newspapers.

After this brilliant feat, why shouldn't Mr. Hill retire to journalism instead of the law when he takes final leave of the Executive Mansion on January 1 next?

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Brooklyn, has gone to the Yellowstone National Park for the summer. General Lew Wallace's mother died when he was boy, and Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, who is commonly

spoken of as his mother, is in reality his step-mother. Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the famous chess player, will probably make a tour of this country next fall and

In his farcical performance of "Robert Macaire" Mr. Irving jumps through a window of real glass and breaks out the panes, which are reset for each night's play.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hartley, of Utica, has been appointed a delegate of the Reformed Church to the General Convention in London, and will sail from this port on June 20.

In the life of the late Bishop Wordsworth it is told that in the Winchester-Harrow cricket match of 1825 he caught out Henry Manning, and often after referred to the fact with great gice. He and the Cardinal were always firm friends, despite their religious differences of opinion.

The late Duke de Frias, Civil Governor of Madrid, had a romantic career. At the age of twenty-one he had an income of \$100,000 a year. He was the handsomest man at the Court of Queen Isabella II., and looked like the Cid Campeador, being in reality a Cid among the ladies. While still a young man he went to London, and was received everywhere. On his return to Madrid he fell head over ears in love with Lady Crampton, who had been married to her first husband at St. Petersburg. A divorce, which caused much scandal, followed, and Lady Crampton became the Duke's wife. Madrid Court and society were, however, closed to the lovers, and the Duke gave up to Queen Isabella his Grand Cordon of Charles III. and his Chamberlain's Key. Like Childe Harold, he fied in bitterness from his country, and vowed that he would never return. He settled at Biarritz, in a villa on the Bayonne Road, and lived there for fifteen years, until the death of his wife, who had borne him three children. The Duke married the Senorita Pignatelli d'Aragon, daughter of Count de Fuentes, a few years ago. He was living in his house in Paris in the Bois de Boulogne when King Alfonso XII. died, and, going immediately to the Spanish capital, he appeared during the funeral ceremonies, which were held in the Court, in plain evening dress, which were held in the Court, in plain evening dress, which all the other grandees of Spain wore their robes, uniforms and decorations. When the mourning was over the Queen-Regent received him with graciousness and reinstated him in his former rank. The deceased could boast of the "bluest blood" in the country of hidalgos. His full name in sonorous Spanish was Don Jose Bernardino Silverio Fernandez de Velasco, and he was descended from the Constables of Castile. Pignatelli d'Aragon, daughter of Count de Fuentes,

Dr. Joseph H. Linsley, of Burlington, Vt., formerly Health Officer of that city and instructor in physiology and microscopic anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, has been appointed instructor in chemical microscopy in the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of this

GENERAL SHERIDAN MUCH BETTER. ABLE TO TAKE AND RETAIN PLENTY OF NOURISH-

MENT. Washington, June 12 (Special).-General Sheridan's condition this evening was unchanged. The attending physicians, Drs. O'Reilly, Byrne and Yarrow, state that his pulse ranges from 104 to 106, and they add the gratifying announcement that he is able to take increased nourishment and to digest and assimilate it. For obvious reasons the General has not yet been informed of his mother's death.

DEATH OF THE GENERAL'S MOTHER.

Somerset, Ohio, June 12 (Special).-Mrs. John Sheridan, mother of General P. H. Sheridan, died at 1:30 p. m. to-day at the age of eighty-seven years and two onths. When Mrs. Sheridan and her husband came to this country from Ireland they lived for a time at Albany, N. Y. Then they removed to this village, where Mr. Sheridan died some years ago. Her sons bought a little farm for her near the village several years ago and there she lived a tranquil and happy life. General Sheridan visited her every year, often going so quietly that no one in the village knew of his visit until it was over. The General manifested the warmest interest in his mother's everyday life and doings, and would giadly have brought her into his Washington home, but she was accustomed to her simple surroundings, and could persuaded to stir beyond the borders of the county in which she had so long lived. had been failing by reason of old age for some months past, and she probably died without fully knowing the past, and she probably died without fully knowing the extreme illness of her distinguished son. The statement that medified versions of the physicians' bulletins were daily transmitted to her is as devoid of solid foundation as the other picturesque statement that this aged lady was being whished through three States by special train, to the exclusion of all other traffic, take her place at her son's bedside. She will be buried by the side of her husband in the Carholic Cemetery.

FAREWELL TO THE ENGLISH ARTILLERYMEN. The Honorable Artillery Company of London made ste farewell vesterday to America, after a visit of they have been the guests of the Ancient and Honor able Artillery Company of Boston, and more recently of the Old Guard of New-York. The day was spent by them as the guests of Mayor Hewitt. taken on the police boat Patrol to visit Governor's Island, the Statue of Liberty and the charitable institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

In the evening the company gave to the Old Guard and other guests a farewell reception at the Victoria Hotel. After an hour spent in social converse, the artillerymen and their guests sat down to a dinner in the hotel dining-rooms. At 10 o'clock Mayor Hewitt entered the room, and was escorted amid cheers to the scat of honor at the right of Colonel Durrand. After the dinner Colonel Durrand, in behalf of the company, offered their thanks to the Old Guard, to the Mayor and to the representatives of the Boston company for the kindness shown them here.

Mayor Hewitt responded in a graceful and witty

Captain Charles Woolmer Williams then proposed to continued prosperity of the Old Guard of New-Captain Charles Woolmer Williams then proposed the continued prosperity of the Old Guard of New-York, and Colonel G. W. McLean fittingly responded.

Colonel Henry Walker made a ringing speech of farewell in behalf of the Boston company.

The Artillery Company went to Hoboken and boarded the Aller, of the North German Lloyd line, after the reception.

MR. GOULD LAUGHS AT NEWSPAPER STORIES. Winfield, Kan., June 12 .- Jay Gould and party were driven about the city to-day. Mr. Gould appeared to be in good spirits and fair health, and during the drive over the city laughed at the newspaper stories making him out dangerously ill. Mr. Munn, his family physician, was along and sold that Mr Gould's only allment is a slight nervous depression and a need of rest. To an " Evening Courier" reporter, Mr. Gould said: "I am feeling first-rate and have been taking three meals a day right along. I am better than when I left New-York."

THE MILLERS IN CONVENTION AT BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., June 12 .- The twelfth annual convention of the Millers' National Association was convened in Music Hall at 10:50 this morning. There were fully 200 present. Mayor Becker delivered an address of welcome.

Acting President Seyft then asked the convention to arise and to give one silent thought to the memory of President John Crosby. Silence prevailed for a moment, and then Mr. Seyft delivered his address. Mr. Buckan, of Tonnessee, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to the memory of President Crosby. The Chair appointed Messr Masten, McCann, Bain, Shoemaker and Ellis. S. H. Seamans, secretary and treasurer of the association, then read his annual report, which showed that the association was in excellent financial condition. A paper upon "The Crop Situation of 1888," with diagram and charts, was read by S. T. K. Prime, and was discussed by several speakers.

A MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL BEGUN. Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 12 .- A monster muste estival began here this morning under the auspices of the Wilkesbarre Oratorio Society and will continue until to-morrow night. Governor Beaver presided at be afternoon session, which was attended by fully four thousand people. Among the singers from abroad who take part are Miss Ida W. Hubbeil, Madame Norman and Frederick Jamieson, of New-York. The adjudicators are Carl Zerrahn, of Boston; Arthur Wees, Cincinnati; Carl Pflueger, Boston, and D. J. Mason, Wilkesbarre. To merrow, twenty-five socie ies, ten bands and one hundred soloists will take part in the contest in which \$2,500 in prizes is to be awarded.

WALT WHITMAN IMPROVING. Philadelphia, June 12 .- Walt Whitman is much im proved to-day, and Dr. R. M. Bucke, who has been attending him all through his illness, said the poet would be able to come down stairs and resume his literary work in a day or two.

THE EQUITABLE AID UNION. Warren, Penn., June 12 (Special).-The fourth at nual session of the Grand Lodge of the Equitable Aid Union opened here to-day. There were 200 delegates and fifty committeemen. President W. A. Smith, of Rochester, Penn., presided and submitted his report. There are 240 subordinate lodges in Pennsylvania, against 180 last year.

THE UNION CLUB'S COURTESY

NO WISH TO CROWD OUT THE MANHATTAN THE STEWART HOUSE QUESTION GOES OVER UNTIL FALL-A FAIR FIELD OFFERED.

The rivalry between the Union and Manhattan Clubs for the possession of the Stewart mansion is over, at least for several months to come. This condition of things is the result of the special meeting of the Union Club held last night, and the action there taken was universally commended in club circles last night. As was published to yesterday's TRIBUNE, some

of the members of the Manhattan Club felt unhappy over the news that they were likely to lose the Stewart property, upon which their hearts had been set. Others felt indignant, and denied the courtesy of the Union Club's action in securing the option of the house by bidding a larger price, C. C. Baldwin is a member of both clubs, and in his capacity as a member of a sub-committee of the Manhattan Board of Governors he addressed letter to the members of the Union Club Committee on Sites, in which communication he desired to be informed whether the Union Club had really pur in a bid. He concluded with the words: Although my informant has spoken in confidence can scarcely believe that the Manhattan Club should have been treated with such marked indifference, not to say unfriendliness, by the representatives of the Union Club."

Frederic R. Coudert, another member of the same sub-committee, also wrote a letter, addressing President John J. Townsend of the Union Club. Mr. Coudert formally informed Mr. Town send that the Manhattan Club had made a bons fide offer for the Stewart proprty. The receipt of these letters became a matter of general discussion among the members of the Union Club, and strong party was developed, consisting of those who themselves believed that the Manhattan Club was being wronged. The meeting last night was attended by a large representation of all the different opinions, and all anticipated an exciting time. In this, however, they were agreeably disappointed.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, and the chairman announced at one that the business of the evening was to receive a report of the Committee on Sites for a new dub house. The committee reported the option it had secured from the Stewart heirs, and the chairman then brought up the exceptions taken by the Manhattan Club. In order to justify its preliminary action, he said, the committee had secured from many of the Stewars heirs written statements, in which the owners of the property declared themselves of the opinion that they were at liberty to negotiate for the sale of the Stewart mansion with the Union Club or any other would-be purchaser, and that they did not consider themselves hampered in any way by the negotiations they had conducted with the Manhattan Club, and which had not been ended. The chairman submitted letters from the Stewart hoirs, and a short discussion followed. The declarations from the property owners themselve materially had the effect of disarming those who sympathized with the Manhattan Club, and but little could be said.

Finally, the Committee on Sites itself, through its chairman, offered a resolution postponing any action in the matter until next November. The resolution was accepted, and the meeting adjourned, it being then only 9 o'clock. The action of the Union Club leaves the matter in a satisfactory state. The option until June 15 is thereby dropped, and the Manhattan Club has until next November to buy the Stewart mansion if it wishes the does. The Union Club will make no offer mittee had secured from many of the Stewart

dropped, and the Manhattan Club has until next November to buy the Stewart mansion if it wishes to do so. The Union Club will make no offer for the property until that time. The committee in offering their resolution laid stress, however, upon the point that they did not desire to be considered as making concessions to the Manhattan Club. They have acted in good faith, and now suggested the postponement only because that was most advisable under the circumstances.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURISTS.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD-PREHISTORIC AMERICA. Warren, Penn., June 12 (Special).-The spring meet-

ing of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture and Farmers' Convention was begun at the Court House here this evening. A large number of delegates and members of the Board from all parts of the State were present. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and there was a large audience Governor Beaver was detained at Wilkesbarre, when he had gone to attend the Welsh Musical Festival, address of welcome by the Rev. W. A. Rankin, and the Governor's reply on behalf of the Board, were postponed until to-morrow. The evening was given up to the reading of an interesting paper by J. A. Gundy, of Lewisburg, entitled "Works and Workers of Prehistoric America." The paper was illustrated by drawings of prehistoric remains in various parts of the country, and by specimens of ancient workmanship found therein. Among those present were Dr. John P. Edge, first vice president of the Board; William Gates, member for Venango County; John B. Smith, of Luzerne; W. D. Brown, Presiding Judge of this District; Charles W. Stone, Secretary of State; L. D. Wetmore, Thomas Struthers and Thomas J. Edg. secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. found therein.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. A CANDIDATE WORTH HAVING: HARRISON.

From The Wilkesbarre Record.

From The Wilkesbarre Record.

Largely as a result of General Harrison's untiring personal efforts, the Republican State ticket (in Indiana two years ago) was elected by an average majority of 4,000. The measure of General Harrison's personal influence and of the shamelessness of the Democratic gerrymander is shown by the fact that the Republican popular majority in the State on members of the lower house was not 4,000, but nearly 10,000. The Republicans want a candidate who can run that way is Indiana.

DEPEW LOOKED AT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

DEPEW LOOKED AT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Worcester Spy.

The really doubtful States, therefore, the vote of either of which would be decisive of this canvass, as New-York and Indiana. New-York Republicans declare with confidence that the State would be surely Republican with Depew as a candidate. It may be true, but whether he would have more votes there than any other Republican candidate is not proved. It certain that he would be weaker in many, probably in most, other States than some men who might be nominated. It is not worth-while to burden the canvast throughout the country with a candidate who would be objectionable to large numbers of citizens for the sake of his popularity in a single State.

ALUSON'S CHANCES FOR A COMPROMISE.

ALLISON'S CHANCES FOR A COMPROMISE Vashington dispatch to The Hartford Courant.

Washington dispatch to The Hartford Courant.

The general impression among those who have watched many National conventions is that with one exception none of the prominent candidates now named can be nominated, owing to the hostile feeling that will be created by active rivalry. This exception is Allison, of Iowa. He is not conducting a vigorous campaign, and his State will stick to him in a quiet way that must command attention. In case of a deadlock he will have none of the animestics against him that the others will have, and like Hayes in 1870 and under similar circumstances, a break for him may carry the day. A singular feature of the convention talk here is the offer of certain Democrats here to-day to bet 8500 against \$1,000 that Blaine will be the Republican nominee.

PERSONAL SELFISHNESS MUST GIVE WAY. PERSONAL SELFISHNESS MUST GIVE WAY.

From The Utica Herald.

The Republicans can win, they must win; but they will need their strongest candidate, and he must be found and must be chosen. It will be the task of the convention to point him out, and to make him the standard bearer. Personal preference, State pride, prejudice, must yield before the necessities of the party which mark the exigency of the republic. Mr. Blaine's unselfishness must be the example for all the States, the weakness as well as the strength of candidates, must be considered, and the man chosen must be able to carry New-England and the Northwest, New-York and Indianna, Connecticut and New-Jersey, and even threaten the front of the solid Southand Depart The Country Owes To Alger.

A DEBT THE COUNTRY OWES TO ALGER.

A DEBT THE COUNTRY OWES TO ALGER.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

It is an interesting fact in connection with General Alger's military career, and doubly interesting in view of the critical illness of galiant "Little Phil" Sheridan that it was at Alger's suggestion that Sheridan was started through the grades of service which have recently culminated in the highest military honor which it is in the power of this nation to bestow. Not only was it largely due to his importunities that Sheridan an obscure captain, was advanced in rank by the Governor of Michigan, but at many important junctures in the war Alger lent Sheridan support which crowned the latter with success.

PATRICK FORD TO JUDGE WEST. Telegram to the chairman of last week's Blaine meet

ing in Springfield, Ohio. Congratulations upon meeting. You are right.
With James G. Blaine we will earry New-York without a doubt. None other approaches his strengthout aduly of the convention is plain. Give us Blaine
end victory.

PATRICK FORD, JUSTICE MILLER A GOOD DARK HORSE

From The Omaha World.

From The Omaha World.

The question arises, and is already being discussed,

"Who will be the dark horse?"

Samuel F. Miller, Justice of the United States
Supreme Court, is already being considered in this
Supreme Court, is already being considered in this
knowing, aver that leading Republican politicians
knowing, aver that leading Republican politicians
consider him the most available choice in the avent
consider him the most available choice in the avent
correspondence has already passed between party
leaders on this question and that Justice Miller green
in favor.